



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

foods and drugs are prepared, sold or offered for sale. This is in line with the recommendations of the State and National Food and Dairy Departments.

3. An amendment to the Water and Sewage Law was passed, revising the definition of sewage so as to include industrial wastes, and giving the Board of Health authority over the operation, as well as the installation of both old and new water plants and sewage systems, also, providing for investigations concerning purity of water supply and the pollution of streams.

4. A comprehensive and stringent Weights and Measures Law was passed, authorizing the inspectors of the Food and Drugs Department to be inspectors of weights and measures, and charging them to assist in the enforcement of the law.

5. There was passed what is believed to be an effective hotel inspection law, with special attention to fire escapes, sanitary conditions, cleanliness, disinfection of rooms and sanitary supervision over places where foods are prepared.

6. Four important laws were passed, looking toward tuberculosis control in the state. One of these laws requires compulsory confidential reports of all cases; another is intended to control tuberculosis in animals; another refers to spitting in public places; and a fourth appropriates \$10,000 a year for an educational campaign for the supervision and prevention of tuberculosis.

7. A law was passed revising the general health laws, pertaining to health officers, and among other things empowering the State Board of Health to remove a county health officer for neglecting, or refusing, to perform the duties of his office.

This legislation will add very much to the powers already possessed by the State Board of Health, and they will be able, to a greater extent than ever before, to contend effectively with disease.

E. H. S. BAILEY

IN OKLAHOMA

THE following is from the *Oklahoma City Times* of April 23:

Despite the fact that all the business transacted by the board of regents of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater in its meeting April 13 to 15, has been kept secret, the fact has leaked out that the board decided on a wholesale dismissal of instructors.

As a result of the dismissals many are declaring that the action was taken in order that firmer supporters of the Haskell state administration might be elevated to positions which carry good salaries.

It is known that ten of the instructors in the schools have received notice of their dismissals, and that the new selections of the board will soon be named for their places.

Among those who have been dismissed are:

George H. Holter, professor in chemistry, who has held his position in the school with credit for seventeen years.

O. M. Morris, professor in botany and horticulture, who is a graduate of the school, class of 1896 and who graduated in his specialties from Cornell in 1897.

E. E. Balcomb, who is in charge of the agricultural work, which the school provides for the common schools of the state. Professor Balcomb was appointed by the same board last year.

James W. Means, professor in mathematics.

R. Rosensteingel, assistant in electrical engineering.

C. Beathy, in charge of chemistry in the experiment station. He is one of the appointees of the present board.

J. F. Lawrence, instructor in mathematics.

R. P. Sauerhering, assistant in mechanical engineering.

H. S. Weatherby, assistant in chemistry.

Miss C. H. Snapp, instructor in English, one of the board's own appointees.

It is reported that the board of regents of the university has resolved to confer the degree of doctor of laws on Mr. Linebaugh, the regent, at whose request the notorious letter from the Rev. Mr. Morgan was written accusing members of the faculty of dancing and card playing. The board has passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, the University of Oklahoma belongs to all the people of the state and should be conducted in such a way that the humblest citizen can not justly criticize it or any member of the faculty, and

WHEREAS, a goodly number of our citizens very

seriously object to members of the faculty engaging in the public and indiscriminate dance and card parties;

Therefore, be it resolved by the board of Regents, in regular session in the city of Norman, April 2 and 3, 1909, that we request the members of the faculty of this university to refrain from these amusements during their connection with this university.

Resolved further, that the president of the university be requested to furnish each member of the faculty with a copy of this resolution.

**BUILDING FOR SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL,
PATRIOTIC AND OTHER ORGANIZA-
TIONS IN WASHINGTON**

At the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences on April 21, 1909, the question of the lack of proper accommodations in the Smithsonian building for the National Academy, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other national and local scientific organizations was brought up by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Secretary Walcott explained that the headquarters of the National Academy, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Historical Association are in the Smithsonian Institution building; that three other bodies have applied for space, but there is no more room available and there is no place in Washington available for large scientific gatherings, such as would come together at meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and scientific congresses on various subjects. There will be better facilities in the new National Museum building, but there will be inadequate facilities for large meetings and congresses. He then called attention to the memorial building proposed by the George Washington Memorial Association. The general scheme as outlined by the association is to erect a great memorial building to George Washington in recognition of his strong desire expressed in his farewell address: "Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge"; also, "the promotion of science and literature."

The memorial association circular states that the building

will be dedicated to the increase and diffusion of knowledge in all lines of human activity that will conduce to the advancement of the welfare of mankind.

The building is to be well located, attractive in appearance, practical in plan and construction, and of the most durable character. It is to be planned so as to furnish a home and gathering place for *National, Patriotic, Scientific, Educational, Literary and Art Organizations* that may need such accommodations, including the Washington Academy of Sciences and its sixteen affiliated societies. It will furnish a place where all the Patriotic Societies both north and south may testify to their love for the Father of this Country. The building will contain a great hall or auditorium and rooms for large congresses, such as the recent Tuberculosis Congress; rooms for small and large meetings; office rooms and students' research rooms.

Primarily the basis of this movement is a patriotic one. The nation needs a headquarters for its great national organizations engaged in bringing the people in closer touch with each other, in all that pertains to patriotism and increase of knowledge that will make better and stronger men and women, physically, mentally and morally.

All the national and local organizations mentioned may have their offices in the proposed building and be liable only for their personal expenses, as it is planned that an endowment fund for the maintenance of the building shall also be collected.

The George Washington Memorial Association has \$25,000 in its permanent fund and \$5,000 for expenses. It is planning to organize in every state through state chairmen and to obtain funds by contributions of one dollar or more.

The memorial association recently elected Mrs. Susan Whitney Dimock, of New York, president, and the following advisory council has been appointed: Hon. Elihu Root, President Ira Remsen, Professor H. Fairfield Osborn, General Horace Porter, President Chas. J. Dabney, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Mr. Charles J. Bell.